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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
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2 1/2 h.p. 24 h.p. and 70 h.p.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Machinery Dept.
Phone 37.

No. 17, 1918.

號四廿月六年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1918.

午戌次歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.50 Per Month.

THORNE'S
OLD VAT
No. 4.
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS.

A. S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
TEL. 616.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 12 m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
14 days are required to register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO.
WHICH ARE VESTED WITH THE
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914,
£33,970,387.
I—Authorized Capital £3,000,000
Subscribed Capital £2,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds £3,337,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds £11,567,590
Sinking Fund Account £28,290

Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,456
Life and Annuity £1,141,593
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £78,940
£3,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and,
by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.

NIGHT CARS
8.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.

SUNDAYS
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Compro order
representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

TANG YUK DEEYAT, successor of
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation Free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—To Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.) and
2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
From Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.)

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

WATSON'S PYERIS.
REGISTERED.
An exact reproduction of a well-known Spa at half the price.
Blends perfectly with Spirits, especially Whisky.

"A little learning is a dangerous thing.
Drink deep or touch not the Epyrian Spring.
There shallow drafts intoxicate the Brain
And drinking deeply sobers us again."—Pope.

Pints 90 cts. Per Doz.
Splits 60 " " "

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS

"NESTOR"
SANITARY FLUID.

RELIABLE DISINFECTANT.

Two table spoonful to a gallon of water for washing floors, etc., is most
useful for the Destruction of Fleas.
Per Pint Tin 50 cents.
Per Gallon Tin \$2.50.

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Telephone 288.

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SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

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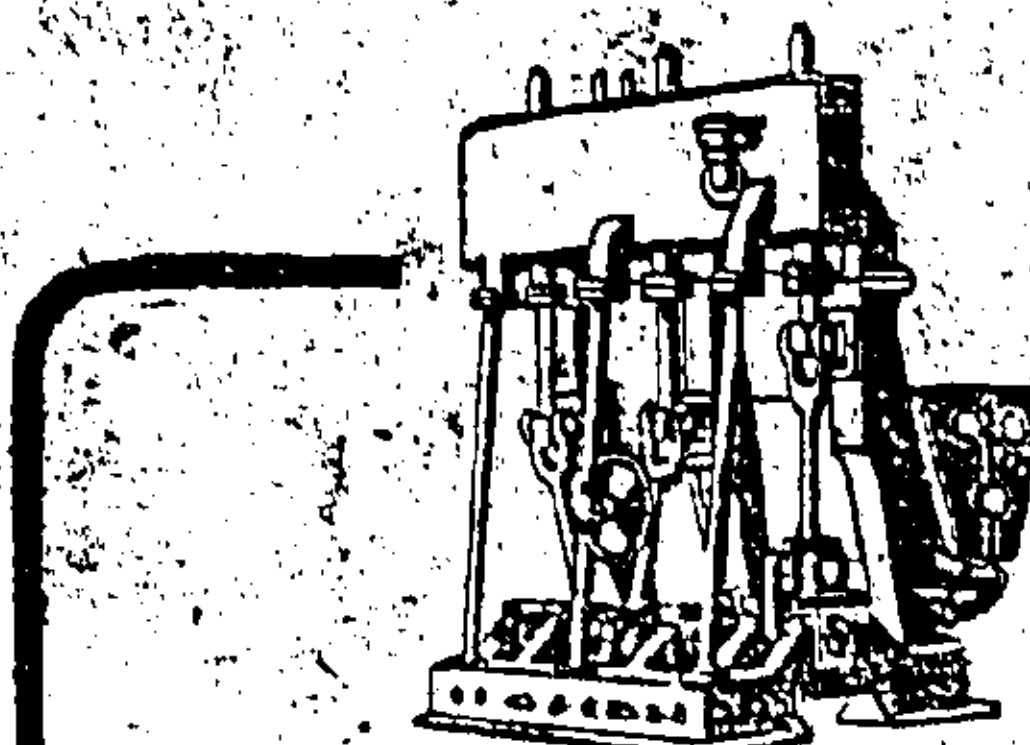
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Price \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

BUSINESS NOTICES



TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY—

OF HONGKONG LTD.

—TELEPHONE 480. —

—TAIKOO DOCKYARD —



YEE SANG FAT CO.

SMART

Gentlemen's

STRAW HATS

Price \$1.50 and up

also

WHITE HELMETS

Just Arrived.

YEE SANG FAT CO.,

Tel. 1855.

34, Queen's Road Central.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of

Mrs. BLAIR.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE ITALIAN THEATRE
LULL ON WHOLE BATTLE-FRONT.

Rome, June 23.
Signor Orlando informed Parlia-
ment last evening that everything
was quiet on the whole battle-front.

SITUATION UNCHANGED ON
BRITISH FRONT.

GOOD WORK BY YORKSHIRES.

London, June 23.
A British official report from the
Italian Front, dated the 22nd inst.,
states:—

The situation is unchanged on the
British front. Our counter-battery
fire was most successful, many direct
hits were secured on hostile batteries
and numerous dumps were exploded.

The Yorkshires on the night of
the 21st successfully raided positions
to the south of the Asiago plateau,
inflicting heavy casualties and taking
31 prisoners.

Between the 12th and the 21st we
destroyed 23 aeroplanes.

Two British machines have not
returned.

12,000 AUSTRIANS CAPTURED.

DIFFICULTIES OF CAM-
PAIGNING.

London, June 22.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian
Headquarters describes the difficul-
ties of campaigning and states that
the whole countryside is one mass of
vegetation concealing machine-guns,
while the maze of canals, dykes,
ditches and trailing vines overhead
impede quick advance. It is diffi-
cult to see beyond 100 yards ahead
in some places.

Altogether 12,000 enemy prisoners
have been captured since the open-
ing of the offensive.

"NOT FAILURE BUT
DEFEAT."

ITALIAN PREMIER ON AUSTRIAN
OFFENSIVE.

DEMONSTRATION OF LEGITI-
MATE PRIDE PERMISSIBLE.

Rome, June 23.

Signor Orlando, in a speech in the
Senate, said the Italian Army had
victoriously resisted the greatest
onslaught of the war against Italy.

Another battle may be joined, but
meanwhile the Italians were entitled
to claim victory, for considering the
enemy's superiority in numbers and
his ambitious aims it was not a
question of failure, but defeat for
him. It was wrong to say that the
enemy's attack on the plateau of
Asiago and Grappa was merely a
great demonstration of epic fighting.

The three battles in which the British
and French forces co-operated, which
brought the enemy to a standstill in
a single day, deserved to rank with
the greatest battles of the world.

The Italians, French and British
fought with a fraternal concord,
which the National Army could not
have surpassed. Indeed, the ardent
spirit of emulation intensified the
courage of the three Armies. Their
stubbornness of resistance and fury
of assault were so equal that none
could have said they excelled the
others. The gratitude of the coun-
try was no less due to the defenders
on the Piave, where the conditions
were so different. The true line of
defence was somewhat behind the
river, and this was heroically main-
tained without the enemy even suc-
ceeding in driving the Italians from
the approaches to the river.

Signor Orlando concluded by re-
ferring to the past seven
months of national discipline and
anxiety, and said it was permissible
for the people to demonstrate their
legitimate pride.

The speech was enthusiastically cheered.

ENEMY DEFEATED.

RE-CROSSING THE PIAVE IN
DISORDER.

Rome, June 23.

An official message states:—

From Montello to the sea the
enemy has been defeated. He is
eagerly pursued and is recrossing the
Piave in disorder.

RECENT ITALIAN NAVAL
SUCCESSES.

SEVERE BLOW TO AUSTRIANS.

Rome, June 23.

In the Senate Admiral Di Bono,
Minister of Marine, referring to the
recent Italian Naval successes, said
the Austrians within a month had lost
two, and possibly three, battleships,
besides other smaller vessels dam-
aged. The severity of this blow was
increased if they added the loss of
a battleship, when in the port of
Trieste, along the damage and loss
inflicted on lighter surface craft and
submarines. A remarkable number
of submarines had been dealt with.

BREAD RIOTS IN VIENNA.

Amsterdam, June 22.

In Vienna the arrival of a thou-
sand wagons of grain from Germany
has alleviated the situation.

HUNGARY'S TIMELY AID TO
AUSTRIA.

LARGE SUPPLIES OF MEAT
SENT.

Amsterdam, June 23.

Budapest and many other Hun-
garian towns have declared their
readiness to reduce their corn quotas
in order to alleviate the situation in
Vienna and other Austrian towns.

Budapest has already sent large
supplies of meat, fruit and vegetables
and 22,000 have to Vienna.

THE DEFEAT OF THE
SUBMARINE.

MORE AND MORE FAIL TO
RETURN.

INEXPERIENCED CREWS ON
GERMAN SUBMARINES.

London, June 22.

Reliable information from Neutral
sources shows that more and more
submarines are failing to return to
Germany. Many of those which do
get back are mostly badly damaged,
needing extensive repairs, while
the condition of the crews, both
mental and physical, is causing con-
siderable anxiety.

This is partially confirmed by a
lecture reported in the "Manchester
Minute Nachrichten" by a well-known
German U-boat Commander, Rose,
who spoke on the awful effects of
depth charge explosions on inexperi-
enced crews. This is the first admis-
sion that the Germans are employ-
ing inexperienced crews on sub-
marines.

Another submarine Commander is
quoted as having said that to send
inexperienced men with U-boats to
face present day conditions is like
taking a forced plant out of a hot
house and putting it in the north-
east wind.

The Germans recently succeeded
in sinking a U-boat in Heligoland
Bight, which the British had sunk.
All the plates were found to have
been forced from their rivets and in
some instances the crew were found
standing bolt upright, all dead. They
had been suffocated by pressure of
air.

(Continued on Page 4.)



WATSON'S OLD BROWN BRANDY

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

TELEPHONE 615.

To-day's Advertisements

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTH ORDINARY
YEARLY MEETING OF SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company, will
be held at the Company's Office, St.
George Building, Hongkong, on WED-
NESDAY, the 3rd July, 1918, at 11.30
A.M. for the purpose of presenting the
Report of the General Managers, and
Statement of Accounts to 31st May, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 24th
June to 3rd July, 1918, both days
inclusive.

GORDON & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, June 24, 1918. 545

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship,
"KANAGAWA MARU,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the HONGKONG &
KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S
Godowns at Kowloon, where each consign-
ment will be sorted out mark by mark
and delivery can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Uninsured Goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary be-
fore 30th TO DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 30th June,
1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Con-
signees and the Co.'s representatives
at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and
FRIDAY. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot
be received. No claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISEA.

Agents.

Hongkong, June 24, 1918. 546

KODAKS

and FILMS,
PLATESand PAPER,
DEVELOPING & PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Vaux Road Central.

OVERLAND

CHINA MAIL

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL".

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Chinese Por-
celains, &c. by Messrs. Hughes &
Houghton.

GENERAL MEMORANDA.

THURSDAY, June 27—

Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement
Day.

FRIDAY, June 28—

6.15 p.m.—Indo-China Steam Navigation
Co. meeting.

MONDAY, July 1—

General Holiday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A shopkeeper of 13 Sai Yuen
Lane, sent his boy to collect outstand-
ing accounts to the amount of \$745,
yesterday morning. The man has
disappeared with the money.

A small Chinese boy was knocked
down by a motor-cycle in Kowloon
City Road on Saturday, and was
removed to the Kwong Wah Hospital.
His injuries are not considered serious.

A Chinese girl aged about 13
years fell from the window of a house
at 3 Blacksmith Lane. She was re-
moved to the Government Civil
Hospital suffering from injuries to the
head.

Among local residents who left by
the *Tamara* to-day were Mr. and
Mrs. A. G. Coppin, Mr. and Mrs. H.
M. Ware and child, Mr. W. H. Bell,
Mrs. A. M. Kent and two children,
and Mrs. Sutton and child.

A coolie has been admitted to the
Government Civil Hospital suffering
from broken ribs as the result of an
accident in the harbour. It appears
that he lost his footing whilst on a
steamer's gangway and fell into the
hold of a lighter which was lying
alongside.

A new record for curio auction
sales in Japan was set up in the
three-day sale of the famous heir-
looms of Prince Konoye, which closed
on the 5th inst. the total amounting
to Yen 1,236,050.50. It was announced
that Prince Konoye was to put the
remainder of his curio and heirlooms
up at auction on the 8th, 9th and
10th inst. at the Fine Arts Club,
Ryogoku, Tokyo, and the proceeds of
the second sale are expected to be
even greater than those of the first.
Many Japanese curio collectors are
selling their treasures because of the
high prices which are prevailing at
the present time.

One of the several German law-
yers in Shanghai was brought up at
the Shanghai Mixed Court last week
on a charge of having failed to regis-
ter. He was ordered to register, to
which he demurred, but which he
nevertheless did. *Millard's Review*
says: "It is pertinent to comment
that it was somewhat remarkable
that the Shanghai Police authorities
should have overlooked so prominent
a person in their survey of the local
enemy community. Is it possible
that Herr Eggeling, one of the
managers of the Peking Deutsch-
Asiatische Bank, who disappeared
almost a year ago, just at the time
when the Chinese Government wish-
ed to get hold of the bank's books,
has also been living quietly all this
time right here in Shanghai?"

THEIR MAJESTIES' SILVER

WEDDING FUND.

Lady May forwards the following
list of contributions received since the
list was closed.

Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Bowley, (second
donation), Mrs. Valmley, Mrs. Bullock,
Mrs. Dyer, Mrs. H. Griffin, Mrs. J.
Makelham, Mrs. Featherstone, Mrs. J.
Anderson. Total \$101.

Last list \$5,238.84

Extra list 101.00

\$5,339.84

"THE MAN WITH THE BLACK

BEARD."

A story of a millionaire from Cal-
ifornia, who was going to distribute
\$25,000 amongst the Belgian poor in
London, was the talk of the day. The
confidence trickster, accused was Paul
Carbott, an Italian waiter, who found
himself at the Guildhall. It was said
that he met an ex-Belgian soldier, Jan
Speitgen, and introduced him to a man
with a black beard, who was described
as the benevolent millionaire. To show
his confidence the Belgian, who was told
he would get \$2,000, was asked to mate
the millionaire's handsome present. He
said he had \$25 at hand, and was told
to fetch it, but became suspicious and
informed the police.

NO AERIAL POST AT PRESENT.

It is not proposed to establish an ex-
perimental postal aerial service in Great
Britain at present, says the Postmaster-
General, as the whole resources of the
aeroplane industry are required for military
purposes.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DARRIEGA is always more or less
prevalent during this weather.
Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic,
Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt
and efficient. It can always be depended
upon. For sale by all Chemists and
Druggists.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

[BY SCRUTATOR.]

The great drawing for War Bonds is
over. A few have been enriched and
none, I suppose, greatly impoverished.
The first prize (close upon £30,000) fell
to a Hongkong man; the second to
Sourabaya, and the third to the Malay
States. The holders of the \$5,892
tickets which failed to draw prizes are
probably by this time affecting to share
the consoling sentiments of the old
post who wrote:

Unit for greatness, I her shares
And look on riches with untainted
eye;
Content shall place us far above them
all.

Thanks to the success of the War
Bond Drawing the St. George's Day
effort for War Charities will far exceed
anything of the kind previously at-
tempted in the Colony. Last year's "Our
Day" effort brought in \$110,375.72. This
amount is exceeded by the \$117,500, the
amount earmarked out of the War Bond
Drawing for War Charities. To that sum
we have to add the \$62,192.58 the
net proceeds of the Street Collection,
Tombola and Theatre on St. George's
Day. Also there remain to be added
the munificent donations expected from
winners of the big prizes in the War
Drawing, to that when the Hon. Mr.
Holoysak, President of the St. George's
Society, predicted that the effort would
bring in a total of £30,000 he was not
very far out. The result is a vast
improvement, on last year's total of
\$13,519.68.

The need for such efforts continues
to grow and not diminish, and before
we have done with the St. George's Day
effort we are reminded of the necessity
for preparing for another effort on
"Our Day," October 18th
specially dedicated to the Order of St.
John and the British Red Cross Society.
The appeal sent out emphasises the
need for greater effort than heretofore as
the Red Cross work is now costing over
£80,000 a week. The injunction "Bear
ye one another's burdens" never came
to the world with greater force than it
does to-day. The St. George's Day
Committee who have succeeded in
raising 30,000 pounds sterling this year
as against a little over thirty thousand
dollars last year, has set a high standard
for the "Our Day" organisers to live
up to.

How often does history repeat itself!
Every schoolboy has been told for
several generations past how when the
tremendous news of the approach of
the Spanish Armada was brought to
Plymouth, Admiral Sir Walter Raleigh,
with apparent unconcern, went on with
his game of bowls on the Hoe. A local
chronicler tells us that when the winner
of the first prize was informed on the
golf links at Happy Valley of his great
good fortune, he showed no sign of
excitement, but completed his eighteen
holes. Just as though he had been a
direct descendant of Raleigh!

The decision of the Committee of the
War Charities Fund to appeal for the
assistance of Club Secretaries in the
collection of regular subscriptions,
should result in a lot of money being
contributed which does not now get
there. Many a man who would willingly
spare ten or five dollars a month dislikes
the idea of sending such small amounts
direct to the Treasurer of the Fund
but if his Club will undertake the
collection he would willingly have his
mite included in the monthly bill so
long as the need exists. I expect
it will be found that there are quite
a lot of men built that way.

And what about the women? In
the appeal to the women of Hong-
kong recently made it was said
that "Lady May" would like to see
every woman in the Colony, irrespec-
tive of nationality, a contributor
to the gift to the Queen to mark the
occasion of Their Majesties' Silver
Wedding. Though the total sum con-
tributed, \$6,329 may be considered
good, having regard to the short time
the appeal was open, the contributors
represented but a small fraction of the
women of Hongkong. This doubtless
was not from any disinclination to con-
tribute but rather because of hesitation
to send small sums to Government
House, despite the express invitation
to do so, for the appeal said: "every
sum, however small, will be welcome."

A Chinese was brought before Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with
being in unlawful possession of 25
taels of raw opium.
Serge. Fallon said he arrested the
defendant as he was about to board
the *Enson* for Canton and the opium
was found in his possession.
His Worship imposed a fine of \$250
or one month's hard labour in default
of payment.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with the
theft of a bullock.
It appeared that a bullock belong-
ing to a man in Shatin, strayed from the
herd and was found by the defendant
who took it to Yuenai. The animal
was offered for sale to a butcher, but
the purchase until the next day with a
view to making some inquiries. The
next owner, however, turned up later in
the day and the defendant was arrested.

Defendant said he meant it for a
joke. He intended to return the
animal the next day.

An episode of one month's hard
labour was passed.

The Military Police during the past
week have been busy with men who
had been required under the Commu-
nication Ordinance to submit themselves
for medical examination, and I under-
stand they are still a long way from
being through the list. It has been
currently reported to-day that the
Tribunal has had its first sitting to-day for
the hearing of applications for exemp-
tion, but the report is incorrect. No
doubt due notice will be given when
the Tribunal will sit.

Mr. Jenkin, in one of his contributions
to the conscription controversy, hazarded
the statement that the men conscripted
in Hongkong would be the most
expensive soldiers ever put into fighting
kit. In this connection let me quote
the following by a writer in *The Times*
who acted as a Special Correspondent
in Rumania:—
Much money had been spent in
recruiting an army of the Ukraine
which was supposed to all the cons left
by the Russian Army on the south-
western front. All that I saw of this
army was a group of about 100 boys
none of them over the age of 18, armed
with rifles with fixed bayonets, a pistol,
a sword, and a dagger. All were young,
though none of them had a horse. They
dined between eleven and twelve. I
calculated that every one of these boys
cost the Entente well over £10,000.

Another apology would seem to be
due from Mr. Jenkin!

A short time ago a reference was
made in the *China Mail* to the issue,
under the authority of the Educational
Department of the Colony, of a little
book of War Stories admirably adapted
for use in schools for Chinese as a read-
ing book. I am glad to hear that its
usefulness in this respect is being recog-
nised in other places than Hongkong,
but the little book is one which should
be widely distributed outside the schools
and every European who has a Chinese
in his employ should make a point of
giving him a copy of this little book,
which is on sale at Norenha's and Kelly
and Walsh's, and may be purchased at
the General Post Office in Hongkong. As
a means of propagating the truth about
the war among the Chinese there is
surely none better.

A Chinese pleaded guilty when
charged before Mr. J. K. Wood this
morning, with stealing two iron bars
valued at \$10 from a yard at Hung-
hom.

Defendant said he was sick and
required money to buy medicine.
His Worship sentenced the defen-
dant to 21 days' hard labour.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF IRON BARS.

A Chinese pleaded guilty when
charged before Mr. J. K. Wood this
morning, with stealing two iron bars
valued at \$10 from a yard at Hung-
hom.

Defendant said he was sick and
required money to buy medicine.
His Worship sentenced the defen-
dant to 21 days' hard labour.

A LOTTERY TICKET PROBLEM.

A Chinese youth was charged before
Mr. J. K. Wood this morning, with
being in possession of 970 lottery
tickets.

It was stated that the defendant
was arrested at the Macao steamer's
wharf, and the tickets were found in
his possession.

Mr. Bulmer Johnson appeared for
the defendant.

His Worship after inspecting the
lottery tickets said the tickets were
merely duplicates and only issued to
selling agents. He thought the case
should not be proceeded with.

Inspector O'Sullivan said several
similar cases occurred recently and he
desired time to consider his position.

The case was adjourned until Wed-
nesday, bail being fixed at \$250.

ILLICIT OPIUM.

A Chinese was brought before Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with
being in unlawful possession of 25
taels of raw opium.

Serge. Fallon said he arrested the
defendant as he was about to board
the *Enson* for Canton and the opium
was found in his possession.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$250
or one month's hard labour in default
of payment.

A COSTLY JOKE.

A Chinese was charged before Mr.
E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with the
theft of a bullock.

It appeared that a bullock belong-
ing to a man in Shatin, strayed from the
herd and was found by the defendant
who took it to Yuenai. The animal
was offered for sale to a butcher, but
the purchase until the next day with a
view to making some inquiries. The
next owner, however, turned up later in
the day and the defendant was arrested.

Defendant said he meant it for a
joke. He intended to return the
animal the next day.

An episode of one month's hard
labour was passed.

CANTON CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISE.

At the Commencement exercises on
June 20th the Canton Christian College
for the first time in its history granted
the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Dean
Kenneth Duncan conferred this degree
upon Messrs. Chan Ting Hoi, Lo Ka
Ping and Lei Yue Kim, by the authori-
ty vested in me by the Board of Regents
of the University of the State of New
York and by the Trustees of the Canton
Christian College.

In the academic procession were over
fifty professors and teachers of the
various schools of the Canton Christian
College, followed by the three candi-
dates for the Bachelor's degree and the
twenty-four Freshmen who were to
receive Junior Certificates. The solemn
gowns with their gay-coloured hoods,
and the long scholar's gown of China,
the intermingled, evidenced the aim of the
College to give to Chinese students the
best from their own and the best from
other countries. First at the head of
the procession reached the door of the
Swasey Hall auditorium, the College
band burst forth with a march.

The programme was as follows:—

1. Hymn.
2. Prayer.
3. Music.
4. Introductory Ad-
dress.
5. Student English
Oration "How Can
a Nation Survive?"
6. Student Chinese
Oration "Real
Education."
7. Presentation of
Prizes.
8. Music.
9. Address.
10. Conferring of Degrees.
11. Alma Mater Song.

Mr. W. K. Chung, Vice President
for Chinese Affairs, in his introductory
remarks spoke of the work of the past
year, a most successful one in many
respects. The granting of its first
degrees, he said, was a most memorable
occasion for the College, and indicated
the growth of the collegiate department.
"Our expectation is that the work of
College grade will from now on assume
chief importance in the institution, and
that the lower work will gradually be
subordinated. This day is the earnest
of the time when the Canton Christian
University will be granting the higher
degrees of Arts, Theology, Law,
Medicine, Engineering and other
sciences."

The student orators, members of the
graduating class, dealt very practically
with their subjects, emphasizing the
duty of the educated to take a share,
even at a personal sacrifice, in the
development and building up of their
country, especially in the education of
her people.

Honour certificates in token of the
highest standing in scholarship, character
and general work, were presented to the
following students:

College.—Chan Shan I, Cheng Ping
Kwong, Kwok Lam Sheng, Lei Ting
On and Wong King Woon.
Middle School.—Miss Chan Yen So,
Chue Yau Kwong, Sz-to Foon, Hoh Yau
Tong, Teui Chak Lam, Tang Chiu
San, Chan Wing Tai, Mai Chan Kwan,
Siu Sik Kai, Po Long, It Lung
Sai, Tsang Chi Man, Hoh Hung Kam,
Cheng Wing Fan and Kwan In Kwong.
Elementary School.—Tsoi Wai
Tsung, Sz-to Chiu, Chan Ping Hung,
Wong Kam Yuh, Kwong Sham Oot
and Chiu Wing Wa.

Prizes given were as follows:—

Honor Prize, Chan Shan I.
College Science Prize, Kwok Lam
Sham.
College Mathematics Prize, Chung
King Kwan.
Athletic Prize, Chi Kai Fong.
Chambers Chinese Essay Prize,
Chan Shan I.

MIDDLE SCHOOL.

Most of the prizes were given on
Founders' Day. The remaining prizes,
awarded on Commencement Day, were
as follows:—

Chinese Scholarship Prize, Hoh
Hung Kam.
Elementary Chinese Scholarship
Prize, Chue Chi Kap.

Physical Development Prize, Wai
Chauk Shuang.
Military Prize, Leung Hung Ching.

Mrs. Ma Ying Fia Student Cam-
paign Prize, First Year Girls' Depart-
ment.

SIXTH SCHOOL.

Physical Development, Miss Loh
Woh Ping.

Department Prize, Miss Cheuk Sin
Yuen.

Prizes were also given on Founders'
Day to students in the Elementary
School and to Boy Scouts.

Who was Honorable? Wu Ting
Fang rose to speak he was greeted
with great applause, and after making
a few preliminary remarks praising the
two student orators, he dealt in a
practical way with the political situa-
tion in China to-day. He expressed
the opinion that the Government should
not be left in the hands of military
officers, but that men of modern educa-
tion, practical experience and high
ideals should be in control. He em-
phasized the importance of China
to-day training up such young men for
leadership in order that China, too,
might take her place among the
democracies of the world. He insisted
also that the training of young women
should receive as much attention as
the training of young men, and said
that he was glad to see the girls in the
School taking part in the programme
and capturing prizes. His speech was
much appreciated by the audience.

The climax was reached when each
Senior had placed on his shoulder the
bachelor's hood with its grey and red
lining and had handed to him his
diploma, conferring on him the degree
of B. A. The many friends of the
graduates and students were much im-
pressed with the ceremony.

Then after the Alma Mater song, the
Academic procession again passed
through the audience of over a
thousand people who had played
the national air of the Allies.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

The June Criminal Sessions were
resumed, this morning, before Mr.
Justice Gompertz.

Ng Yuen Kwai, alias Ng Hok Sur,
Tang Ian and Chan Shu Kwai were
charged with robbery by two or more
with receiving stolen property.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor, Mr. G. H.
Wakeman, prosecuted and Mr. C. K.
Alabaster, instructed by Mr. M. K.
Lo, of Messrs. Lo & Lo, appeared on
behalf of the first defendant.

The jury were: Messrs. J. H.
Seth, R. Hunter, T. M. Gregory,
A. Ineson, V. Franco, Quon Shun,
John and F. J. Agabag.

The Crown Solicitor, opening the
case for the Crown, said the prisoners
were charged with committing a
robbery at No. 492, Reclamation
Street, Yuenai, on May 11. The
first accused was also charged with
receiving certain stolen property.

On the morning of May 11, the
occupants on the first floor of No.
492, Reclamation Street, at about
8 o'clock, were disturbed by a num-
ber of robbers coming up to the floor.

The third accused, who is charged
as being connected with the robbery,
rented a cubicle on this floor and
he was not in the cubicle at the
time of the robbery. The principal
tenant and other people—women—
who were on the first floor, were
gagged and bound and the place was
ransacked and a large quantity of
jewellery, money and clothes were
taken away; the robbers stopping
there for apparently about half-an-
hour. Afterwards, the people who
had been bound were released by a
small boy who lived on the premises
and the matter was reported to the
police. The police remained on the
premises and about one o'clock the
third prisoner returned. He was
arrested and taken to the police
station, where he made a statement.

In consequence of information given
by the third prisoner, the police paid
a visit to No. 59, Reclamation Street,
and there they found a man who
would be proved to have also rented
a cubicle in the house. After fur-
ther search, the first and second
prisoners were found in a brothel.
They were searched and on them
were found a quantity of money and
also ten sovereigns and it would be
proved that these ten sovereigns
belonged to the man whose wife was
bound and gagged. In this brothel
also the police found a bangle, which
would also be identified. When the
first prisoner was charged at the
police station he said that the third
prisoner came to him and handed
him the ten sovereigns to change
into silver. The second accused said
he did not go to the house and the
third prisoner apparently admitted
having made some arrangements
with another man, who also lived at
No. 492, Reclamation Street.

Evidence was then taken after
which the case was adjourned till
to-morrow.

Chan Fuk Tin, who was charged
with conspiracy to defraud, was
discharged, the Attorney-General
entered a *nolle prosequit*.

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SUNDAY'S CABLES

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. BALFOUR ON PEACE

THE TRAP FOR UNWARY PACIFISTS.

"WE PASSIONATELY DESIRE AN HONOURABLE PEACE."

LONDON, June 21.

Mr. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replied in the House of Commons to a Pacifist motion by Mr. P. E. Morrell (Liberal Member for Burnley), asking for an assurance that the Government would lose no diplomatic opportunity of settling the problems of the war by agreement, and urging a revision of the secret treaties with the Allies which he alleged were inconsistent with the objects for which Great Britain entered the war, and therefore were a barrier to a democratic peace.

Mr. Philip Snowden seconded the motion.

Mr. Balfour said that Germany was pursuing her aim of universal domination with persistent and elaborate care and ruthless cold-blooded determination. Our motives to-day were as high and pure as at the beginning of the war. Events since 1914 had convinced every student, saw a few pacifists, that the war was the inevitable result of the German ambition of world domination.

Referring to peace proposals, like the Austrian Emperor's letter, Mr. Balfour said we had never rejected any proposals having the slightest possibility of producing the kind of peace all desired. There was no evidence that Germany had ever been serious in making such offers.

THE CASE OF BELGIUM.

Belgium stood out as a great unanswerable proof of what the Germans would do if they thought any military advantage was obtainable from it. Germany had never openly and plainly stated that Belgium would be given up and restored and replaced in her position of absolute economic and political independence.

Mr. Balfour with great emphasis repudiated the suggestion that there was the smallest difference as regards war-aims between ourselves and America. We cherished the same ideals, we were fighting for the same purposes and on the same battle-field, and making similar sacrifices.

SECRET TREATIES DEFENDED.

Mr. Balfour defended the secret Treaties. They were made under conditions in which any Government would be bound to have acted. Similarly it was a mistake to suppose that the Italian Treaty stood in the way of peace. The Allies were prepared to listen collectively to all reasonable arrangements. The Government would not be deaf to any reasonable suggestion if such were made. Any proposal to the Allies would be considered on its merits. These Treaties were made

by Great Britain with others as members of the Alliance. We should stand by them. These Treaties did not provide any obstacle to the conclusion of a reasonable peace and would not occasion any difficulty between ourselves and Italy. Of more importance than at present attempting to review these Treaties was the task of resisting the Austro-German efforts and doing all that was possible to restore Russia to her full and national self-consciousness.

SYMPATHY FOR RUSSIA.

Mr. Balfour said: "Everybody sympathises with Russia to-day. Her sufferings have been little alleviated by the nominal peace forced upon her. I do not despair of our ability even now to do something material to restore economic and political unity and national effort in that great country. As far as can be ascertained the Central Powers at present do not intend to do anything more as regards peace proposals than to offer the most favourable terms to one of the members of the Alliance with a view to disintegrating the Alliance."

He did not blame the Central Powers for setting up such a trap, but he would blame those falling into the trap, and mostly those pacifists who apparently thought it criminal not to fall into it.

AN HONOURABLE AND SATISFACTORY PEACE.

Concluding, Mr. Balfour said the Government and also those on the Opposition Bench were desirous of an honourable ending of the war, but all thought that no peace would be honourable and satisfactory which was merely a truce. Peace when attained must leave the fewest possible causes of friction and jealousy which divide small nations even more than they divide big nations.

Mr. Balfour hoped that the future peace would be supplemented by a League of Nations for the enforcement of peace. "We passionately desire an honourable peace, but are more and more convinced that it is only attainable by struggling to the end in order not to leave any nation like Germany with the power to repeat the evil under which the whole of the civilised world is at present groaning."

The Pacifist motion was negatived without a division.

STOCKYARDS IN UNITED STATES.

PLACED UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

President Wilson in a proclamation places all the stockyards in the United States under Federal control.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

CORDIAL RECEPTION IN JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, June 21.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has arrived to present the Field-Marshal's baton to the Mikado. He had a markedly cordial reception

ORGANISED TERROR IN RUSSIA.

INDISPENSABLE AT PRESENT STAGE OF REVOLUTION.

MOSCOW, June 21.

The President of the Soviet Commission in order to combat the counter-revolution openly admits that the Commission has ordered numerous executions, because "an organised Reign of Terror in the form of executions is indispensable at the present stage of the Revolution."

M. Gorky's newspaper denounces "These modern inquisitors," and reminds them of the fate of Robespierre.

DOMINION PREMIERS AND MINISTERS.

SUPPER IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

LONDON, June 21.

A Parliamentary supper was given by the Empire Parliamentary Association to welcome the Dominion Premiers and Ministers. It was a brilliant affair. The Royal Galleries of the House of Lords, in which the supper was served, were crowded. There was a most distinguished gathering, including thirteen past and present Premiers of the Dominions, most of the Ministers of the Cabinet, a large number of members of the Houses of Commons and Lords, including Government and Opposition members, High Commissioners, all Dominion Premiers and other overseas Ministers now in this country, including General Smuts, Hon. H. Burton, Hon. W. H. Hughes, the Maharajah of Patiala, and Sir S. P. Sinha.

The gathering numbered over 200 persons.

The Lord Chancellor presided, and proposed the toast of His Majesty the King. Mr. Lloyd George proposed the toast of "Our Cabinet Colleagues from the Dominions," to which Sir Robert Borden and Mr. W. M. Hughes replied.

AMERICAN LABOUR OPPOSED TO CONFERENCE WITH ENEMY.

RELATIONS BETWEEN ALLIED AND AMERICAN WORKERS TO BE CEMENTED.

ST. PAUL (Minnesota), June 21.

The American Federation of Labour has passed a resolution reaffirming its opposition to meeting representatives of workers of the Central Powers until Germany's military machine is crushed, and declaring that the true attitude of enemy workers cannot be learned at such a conference as they will be completely dominated by their militaristic and Imperialistic leaders.

Mr. Gompers has been re-elected President of the Federation and has been authorised to visit Great Britain, France and Italy in order to combat the relations of Allied and American workers.

It was also recommended that a permanent representative of the Federation be maintained in Europe.

BRITISH LABOUR CONFERENCE.

ATTEND.

NEW YORK, June 21.

A delegation of American Socialists is going to London to attend the British Labour Party's Conference in August and afterwards to confer with the Socialists of France, Italy and Switzerland.

The American Alliance of Labour and Democracy has issued a statement on behalf of the Delegation, emphasising America's opposition to the whole of the Stockholm Conference scheme, root and branch, and declaring that nothing can be gained by such peace conversations at present. It adds that at any International Congress of Socialists, delegations from autocratic countries must consist exclusively of those actively engaged in an effort to bring about an immediate revolutionary movement to overthrow their Governments.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

POSITION UNCHANGED.

ENEMY RECONSTITUTING HIS DIVISIONS.

LONDON, June 21.

Reuter's Correspondent at Italian Headquarters, telegraphing on June 20, says:—

The position at the front has not appreciably changed. Very considerable activity continues on the Piave, the enemy attempting to widen his salients. We are counter-attacking continually and gradually reducing the small amount the enemy still holds.

We continue taking prisoners. The largest number obtained was in the Fossalta-Monte sector, where local counter-attacks resulted in the capture of more than 500 prisoners and a good deal of ground. Open warfare on a small scale prevails there.

Comparative calm continues in the mountain sectors.

The enemy has been compelled, owing to heavy losses in the initial attack, to change or reconstitute most of the divisions employed in the Grappa, Asiago and other mountain sectors and collect munitions to replace the immense amount expended.

The latest German methods have been employed in the recent enemy attempts to enlarge his salients, namely, formations in depth with "storm" troops composed alternately of bombing specialists, rifle and bayonet experts and light machine-gun detachments.

ENEMY HELD BY ITALIANS.

AMERICAN AIRMEN.

CO-OPERATE.

LONDON, June 21.

An Italian official message says:

The enemy pressure at Montello continued strongly on Thursday, but he was everywhere held by our counter-attacks regaining ground. The enemy attempted advances to the west and south, animating the struggle particularly to the east of Casa Gheller-Bauaria line and in the vicinity of the Nervese station. We took 400 prisoners and re-captured two batteries, which were promptly turned against the enemy.

We completely repulsed an attack to the west of Candole.

Our counter-offensive before Fagare Zenson, begun on Wednesday night, has continued irresistibly, carrying us to the positions of the previous day. The enemy suffered losses equal to his strenuous resistance. We captured several hundred prisoners.

The enemy westward of Sandoma vainly attacked four times against Losen, being forced to desist by his exceptionally heavy losses.

Parties of sailors and Bersaglieri to the north of Cortelazzo daringly broke into the enemy lines, taking 200 prisoners and firmly retaining the captured position.

We extended the bridgehead at Terascheria.

American airmen participated in the battle for the first time.

The total of our prisoners during the battle on June 15 and 16 is now 19 officers and 1,060 men.

Our aircraft was active on June 19. We destroyed ten enemy machines, and dropped 1,460 pounds of bombs on various targets.

There is heavy rain this morning.

OFFENSIVE COMPLETE FAILURE.

35 ENEMY DIVISIONS USED UP.

Generally the Austrian offensive may be regarded so far as a complete failure. The enemy's objects have not been anything like achieved in any part of the 75-mile front. The Austrians now hold only the north-east corner of Montello.

The Italians re-entered Nervese and re-captured over half of the ground they lost in the south.

The Austrians have now only one bridge in the Montello region, which is being heavily bombed. It is believed that the Austrians at Montello have received no support since June 18.

The Austrians have so far used up 35 out of 59 divisions. The bulk of their reserves is behind the mountain front, where possibly the enemy will renew the offensive while keeping up the pressure on the Piave line.

There is no sign of German troops coming to assist the Austrians.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN AUSTRIA.

RIOTERS DEMAND 'PEACE AND BREAD.'

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

News of the Austrian hunger strike has been suppressed by the censor.

LONDON, June 21.

Swiss reports speak of serious disturbances in Vienna. They state that 100,000 workers in the arsenal workshops and aeroplane factory struck. Fifty thousand demonstrators pillaged the shops and marched in procession in the streets demanding peace and bread. Sanguinary rioting ensued. The police intervened with drawn sabres. So far there is no confirmation.

According to the *Berlin Tagblatt*, the Hungarian Government has announced that it is ready to send to Vienna a thousand wagons of potatoes and a thousand wagons of peas and beans.

DEMAND FOR EARLY GENERAL PEACE WITH NO ANNEXATIONS.

Besides the demand for an early general peace in Vienna the Workmen's Council has renewed its demand for no annexations and no indemnities, also the formation of a League of Nations. These resolutions have been conveyed to the Foreign Minister by a deputation of Social Democrats with a request that he negotiate with enemy Governments.

QUESTION OF INTERNMENT OF ENEMY ALIENS.

INTEREST IN CLAPHAM BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, June 21.

There is unusual interest in the Clapham by-election. The Coalitionist, Mr. Harry Greer, is opposed by Mr. Hamilton Beamish, nominee of Mr. Pemberton Billing.

Both are drawing attention to the enemy alien question.

Mr. Beamish recently said that if he is returned and all enemy aliens are not interned he will create a pandemonium in the House of Commons.

The Prime Minister's Secretary has written to Mr. Greer that Mr. Lloyd George is personally examining the whole question of alien enemies in this country and is determined to take whatever action is necessary.

The National Party is organising a petition for the immediate internment of all enemy aliens.

BY-ELECTION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, June 21.

The last Cavan by-election resulted as follows:—
Griffith (Sinn Féin) 3,795.
O'Hanlon (Nationalist) 2,591.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION SHELVED.

LONDON, June 21.

In the House of Lords, Lord Curzon, in the debate on the Irish policy, denied that there was any bargain to give Home Rule in return for conscription, although the two were inseparable parts of the same problem. The discovery of the sinister 'treasonable' Sinn Féin conspiracy with the 'enemy' made it impossible to pursue the Home Rule policy. While the Roman Catholic Clergy's resistance to conscription forced the Government to readjust its policy the Government was hopeful of the voluntary scheme. It was better to get 50,000 volunteers from Ireland than a large number at the cost of a possible civil war. The condition of Ireland was grave, but the Sinn Féin arrests had produced feelings of relief, especially amongst the Nationalist leaders.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

Lord Curzon's announcement of the abandonment of Home Rule and conscription caused a sensation in the Lobby.

The *Daily News* says the confession of failure is bound to affect the Government's prestige. It has been finally proved that it cannot settle the Irish question, but an immediate settlement was never more imperative.

The *Daily News* suggests that advantage should be taken of the presence of the Dominions conferences in London to refer the question to the judgment of the Dominions.

The *Morning Post* says the Government has again burnt its fingers badly. The abject surrender will hardly make the government of Ireland easier. The bedrock fact remains that union must be maintained.

The *Times* Lobby Correspondent states that the abandonment of Home Rule and conscription is bound to react seriously on the political situation. The course of events is convincing members that the only hope lies in Federalism.

PREMIER TO RECEIVE DEPUTATION.

Mr. Lloyd George has agreed to receive a deputation from a committee appointed from all parties of both Houses, which will urge the appointment of a commission to draft a scheme of Federal Home Rule.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

Lord Curzon, announcing the Government's decision not to proceed with Home Rule and conscription for Ireland, reviewed the altered conditions since the Irish Convention's report was presented. The Government's earlier decision to apply conscription was supported by the unanimous sentiment of every part of the United Kingdom, and of the overseas Dominions and of the United States, where Irishmen are being conscripted. The synchronistic announcement of the intention to introduce Home Rule was a mere accident. He repudiated any element of bargaining having entered the former policy. The change of policy had been influenced by the discovery for the first time in May of the sinister formidable Sinn Féin conspiracy. The convention spirit everywhere disappeared in Ireland, while public opinion in Great Britain and the Dominions also changed, and it became apparent that the Home Rule Bill would not have a ghost of a chance of acceptance by the House of Commons, and to proceed with it would almost have amounted to a crime. This situation reacted on the proposal to introduce conscription.

Two great events happened to change the situation, namely the discovery of the Sinn Féin conspiracy and the action of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Ireland who ordered their flock under penalty of eternal damnation to resist conscription to the uttermost. The success of the new Government scheme of voluntary recruiting would depend largely on the attitude of the Roman Catholic Clergy

and the Nationalist leaders. He would be very surprised if many of the Clergy did not rally to the side of Great Britain in the present crisis. The promise of land grants was exactly "the same policy pursued in England for the last two or three years relating to soldiers' small holdings."

The situation in Ireland was still grave and had necessitated the proclamation of sixteen counties and cities under the Crimes Act; but the arrest and deportation of Sinn Féin leaders had produced a general sense of relief, felt by none more than the Nationalist leaders themselves.

NEW ZEALANDS WOOL CLIPS.

PURCHASED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

WELLINGTON, June 21.

The British Government has arranged to purchase New Zealand's wool clips until one year after the war at the same price as paid for the past two years.

CASUALTIES IN THE WEST.

HALF A MILLION KILLED.

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

Since March 21st half a million men have been killed in the new offensive.

[This means, of course the German offensive on the western front, which began on March 21st.—E.D.]

BETHMANN HOLLWEG DANGEROUSLY ILL.

AMSTERDAM, June 21.

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung* states that the ex-Chancellor, von Bethmann Hollweg, is in a critical condition, as a result of an apoplectic stroke.

There is little hope of his recovery.

MALTA'S FINE CONTRIBUTION.

IN MEN.

MALTA, June 21.

The Governor, Lord Methuen, in a speech, paid a tribute to what Malta, "an infinitesimal part of the Empire," had done in the war. It had contributed 24,000 men to the Army and Navy, while those who remained at home had done much for the sick and wounded.

GERMAN SUSCEPTIBILITIES.

FORBIDS CELEBRATIONS OF POLISH HERO.

AMSTERDAM, June 20.

In the Prussian Lower House, the Minister of the Interior said that in consequence of the celebrations in honour of Kosciuszko during the susceptibilities of the German population, such celebrations are prohibited in Poland in war time.

REAR-ADMIRAL HALSEY.

LONDON, June 20.

Rear-Admiral Halsey has returned to a command in the Grand Fleet.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

CONSTRUCTION EXCEEDS DESTRUCTION.

LONDON, June 18.

In the course of his speech on the New Vets of Credit yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law said the submarine menace would probably still cause privation to the country, but for the first time, in April, and the same is true of May and of which the figures would be published immediately, the world construction of ships exceeded the destruction of ships. (Cheers.) Therefore, there was no chance that Great Britain could be starved into submission. This affected to an important degree the military position, and the German conviction that America could not possibly bring her resources into the struggle soon enough to seriously affect the result had proved a miscalculation. (Cheers.) The troops which had already come and were pouring in monthly had reached a figure 700,000 a month or two ago, we would have thought absolutely impossible. (Cheers.)

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

DISCLOSURES OF ACUTE DIFFERENCES.

"BULGARS NOT DEPENDENT ON TURKISH FRIENDSHIP."

AMSTERDAM, June 22.

An indication of the strained relations between Turkey and Bulgaria, immediately due to the question of the future of the Dobruja, is afforded in a Sofia newspaper article, which suggests that Berlin and Vienna will dissipate the Turkish idea that the Bulgarians are dependent on Turkish friendship, and must purchase it.

Confirmation of the above is forthcoming from a speech by Herr Kuhlmann in the Reichstag on June 21st, in which he admitted that public opinion in Turkey and Bulgaria was highly excited. Germany was endeavouring to reconcile the differences.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA

"AN ACT OF NATIONAL ATONEMENT" DEMANDED.

LONDON, June 22.

Not content with the peace terms imposed upon Rumania, Germany is apparently pressing for the punishment of the leaders who favoured war against the Central Powers.

Speaking in the Reichstag, Baron von Kuhlmann said the policy of the Central Powers towards Rumania would depend upon how the present Rumanian Cabinet carried out this "act of national atonement."

In this connection it is significant that the great friend of the Allies, M. Tala-Jonescu, and a number of his supporters have left for Switzerland, while the Italian and Serbian Ministers and the French Chargé d'Affaires have left, it is reported, on furlough.

SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

TEN DISTRICTS DESTROYED.

200,000 PERSONS HOMELESS.

LONDON, June 22.

A telegram from The Hague states the Balkan correspondent of the *Bollersdammer Courant* says a fire broke out in Constantinople and burnt from May 31st to June 2nd. It was the most terrible in human memory and covered a distance of 2½ miles across Stamboul. Ten districts in the city were ravaged.

Five thousand houses, 20 bathes, a dozen bazars, and 10 mosques were destroyed.

Two hundred thousand persons are homeless, whose condition is desperate as spotted typhus is already raging.

The fire was due to a cigarette thrown away.

SHIPPING AFTER THE WAR.

COASTING & INTER-IMPERIAL TRADE LIMITS.

LONDON, June 24.

The Report of the Committee on Shipping after the War, relating to the suggestion that the Indian coasting trade should be reserved to British ships, especially owing to the subsidised competition of Japanese lines, says it doubts whether the adoption of this measure would materially aid British shipowners to meet Japanese competition elsewhere.

If ever the Imperial Government decided upon this reservation of coasting and inter-imperial trades on other than trade grounds, it would be essential to provide certain exceptions, including countries opening their coasting trade to British shipping, also important entrepôts and centres, such as Hongkong, Singapore and Penang, which should be excluded from coasting trade limits.

The Committee declares that any measure preventing this free employment of foreign seamen on British ships is undesirable, and it is important that restrictions should not be placed in the United Kingdom or the Dominions on the employment of Asiatic or coloured seamen, whether British subjects or not.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

"NOTHING SPECIAL TO REPORT."

LONDON, June 22.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

There is nothing special to report. We destroyed one aeroplane. Two of ours are missing.

STRONG ENEMY ATTACK REPULSED.

BRITISH MAKE SUCCESSFUL RAIDS.

LONDON, June 23.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We completely repulsed a strong local attack delivered after a heavy bombardment on the evening of the 22nd to the west of Morris.

We took a number of prisoners in successful raids in the neighbourhood of Morlairecourt and at Buquey.

There was active hostile artillery firing in the neighbourhood of Arvelly Wood.

FRENCH CAPTURE ENEMY POST.

LONDON, June 22.

A French communiqué states:— Enemy raids in the region below Upper Alsace were repulsed.

An enemy post south-east of St. Maurice was captured.

SPECULATIONS ON THE ENEMY'S STRANGE QUIESCENCE.

IS ENEMY AWAITING MORE TROOPS FROM RUSSIA?

LONDON, June 23.

London's Correspondent at British Headquarters says:—

The past week has been most unexpectedly quiet on the British front, at a moment when it seemed most incumbent on the Germans to do something. They have done practically nothing, with a bare four months remaining in which to crush the Powers opposed to Germany which increase every week in strength, resources and vitality. It is small wonder that speculation is somewhat at a loss to account for this apparent quiescence.

The Germans are waiting though they know that waiting is bad for them. The explanation may be found in the weather in Flanders, where rain has been steadily pouring down for three nights. If the weather be not responsible for this German delay, one is forced to fall back on one or two assumptions: Either he is awaiting the arrival of more troops from Russia or possibly the Allies may be suffering from some sort of epidemic. Whatever may have been the reason for the delay during the past two weeks it has been of the utmost value to us. In a certain sector, not on the British front, the transformation wrought in 15 days on its defensive capacity is almost past belief, and what happened there may well be happening elsewhere.

EXCHANGE OF AUSTRIAN AND GERMAN DIVISIONS.

A PECULIAR BARTER.

LONDON, June 22.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at The Hague says: At the discussions this week the Ministry of War in Vienna stated that the Germans proposed to send 12 Divisions to Italy in place of 12 Austrian Divisions to be sent to France.

IRISH QUESTION AND IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LORD SALISBURY'S VIEWS.

LONDON, June 23.

Lord Salisbury in a letter to the Press says that until there is some assurance of a change in the Irish sentiment the Federal system cannot be applied in Ireland.

Therefore, it seems to be a complete bar to an Imperial Federation, which is impossible without Ireland.

IRISH HOME RULE AND CONSCRIPTION.

POSTPONED BUT NOT ABANDONED.

LONDON, June 22.

The *Times* understands that the Government consider their proposals of Home Rule and Conscription as postponed, but in no way abandoned.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, June 21.

The Silver Market is steady.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S MISSION.

GENUINE GLADNESS AND ENTHUSIASM IN JAPAN.

Tokyo, June 18.

Count Terauchi, the Prime Minister, in welcoming Prince Arthur of Connaught, said the Court, Government and the people of Japan welcomed the Mission with genuine gladness and enthusiasm. The exchange of courtesies would tend materially to strengthen the political ties of the two countries.

Baron Goto, the Foreign Minister, said the Alliance was essentially based on the principles of peace and justice. The Royal visit at such a momentous period would long be remembered.

Viscount Kato, the Opposition leader, said the Mission would make the Alliance firmer than ever.

CHINA'S PREMIER ON THE SITUATION.

INTERESTING STATEMENT.

LONDON, June 22.

The *Daily Mail's* Correspondent at Peking, telegraphing on the 17th instant, says:—

The Premier, Tuan Chi Jui, interviewed, said the Chinese soldiers bear the frontier and Harbin were available, for cooperation with the Japanese. He hoped the Canton rebellion would be suppressed in two months. Then more troops would be sent to the frontier.

He recalled the German brutality in the Boxer rebellion and the seizure of Tientsin, and said that for Germany China would be whole to-day.

He was absolutely confident that the patience and tenacity of the Allies would be rewarded with victory. Every nation admired the high idealism which drove Great Britain to war. He prayed to Heaven to bless Great Britain's arms, and concluded by announcing his intention after the war to open up China by mineral and railway development.

FRANCE HONOURS BRITISH NAVAL HERO.

LONDON, June 21.

The *Gazette* announces that M. Poincaré has conferred the Legion d'Honneur Grand Officier on Admiral Peirce.

MEXICO TO PROHIBIT EXPORT OF GOLD AND SILVER.

New York, June 24.

A message from Mexico City states that the Mexican Government has decided to prohibit absolutely the export of gold and silver, owing to similar restrictions as regards those metals in other countries.

KAISER IN PERSONAL COMMAND.

We are told, says the *Daily Chronicle*, that the Kaiser is commanding in person in the present battle, but that he is in Belgium, ten miles deep in barbed wire. Wellington and Napoleon were never more than three quarters of a mile apart at Waterloo, with which contest the present battle has been compared. The comparison does not hold good. Not even the prophetic vision of Lord Roberts was able to visualise a combat such as this. He deemed impossible the massed attacks in which the Germans have been flung forward into the hour of triumph, proposed to concentrate all efforts on the capture and immediate execution of Napoleon, Wellington, while admitting the necessity of the capture, said as to the major proposal: "You and I have played parts too distinguished in these transactions to now become butchers." That was the old style of personal command.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months mothers should watch for any unaccountable looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera, and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY OFFENSIVE NOT RENEWED.

LONDON, June 22.

An Italian official message states:— The enemy's offensive has not been renewed since Thursday evening. We singularly repulsed a strong local attack in the direction of Lessona.

The enemy concentrated a violent fire on the Montello and Grappa regions. We crushed subsequent infantry advances. We again enlarged the bridgehead of Cava Zuccherina, taking 180 prisoners. We penetrated a post on the Asiago Plateau and captured the garrison. We brought down 10 enemy aeroplanes.

ITALIAN RESERVES HARDLY TOUCHED.

ROME, June 22.

Signor Orlando, talking to Deputies on Friday morning, said the line could have been established on Thursday but the position of the Austrians was so dangerous that they were obliged to continue their attacks in the hope of freeing themselves of the proximity of the Piave, whose flooding prevented supplies.

Signor Orlando added that the Italians had hardly touched their reserves.

SITUATION GENERALLY UNCHANGED.

ROME, June 22.

Premier Orlando told Parliament this evening that the situation was generally unchanged and there was no infantry fighting.

THE STRUGGLE FOR MONTELO.

AUSTRIAN VERSION.

LONDON, June 22.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—

The enemy on the 20th vainly made an effort of undiminished violence to recapture the positions we won westward of the Piave.

The struggle for Montello increased in violence. We destroyed waves after waves of the enemy's storm troops in hand-to-hand fighting on a twelve kilometre front, the Italians throwing in reserve after reserve. We took 3,200 prisoners on the 19th at Montello alone.

AUSTRIANS CLAIM 40,000 PRISONERS.

LATER.

A wireless Austrian official message says:—

We repulsed Italian attacks on Montello and westward of Sandona. The enemy between June 15 and 20, lost 42 aeroplanes.

The prisoners now number 40,000, including a few Czech-Slovak legionaries, who were immediately subjected to the treatment prescribed by martial law.

DUTCH CONVOY HELD UP.

MANIFESTS NOT IN ORDER.

THE HAGUE, June 19.

The departure of the Dutch convoy for the Dutch Indies is postponed owing to the manifests of the ships' cargoes being not quite in order.

An extraordinary Ministerial Council was held to-day, probably in connection with this.

THE "KONIGEN REGENTES."

BRITISH STATEMENT DENIED.

AMSTERDAM, June 22.

A message from Berlin officially denies the British Admiralty statement that German mines were set up in a track used only by Dutch vessels employed in repatriation of prisoners and that the mines found in the route, allotted to Dutch Hospital ships, were of German origin.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

NATIONALISTS TO RETURN TO WESTMINSTER.

LONDON, June 22.

In view of Lord Curzon's speech Mr. Dillon says the Nationalists will shortly return to Westminster.

Sergeant Sullivan, Sir Maurice Dockrell, and Mr. Henry McLaughlin will explain why Mr. Guinness was appointed to the Irish Recruiting Council.

Lord French in a message to the Council says the readiness and goodwill with which they responded to the invitation confirms his unflinching belief in his countrymen's sympathy with the cause for which the Allies are fighting. The task they have undertaken will bring joy to many an old comrade in the field where Irish regiments are looking to the boys at home to maintain the great tradition of a fighting race.

APPOINTMENT CREATES PARLIAMENTARY VACANCY.

LONDON, June 22.

The appointment of Sir Ernest Plummer as Governor of the Seychelles will cause a vacancy for Barbary.

PREMIER ON IMPERIAL UNITY.

LONDON, June 22.

Mr. Lloyd George, toasting the Dominion Ministers at the Parliamentary Supper, said they were the leaders of the most democratic communities in the world. We valued the shrewdness, sagacity and courage which they bring to bear on the problems of the Empire. These periodical conferences with the statements of the Dominion Ministers were very helpful and stimulating to British Ministers. The conferences were a source of the greatest inspiration and support to those who had borne the stress and strain of war for years.

Mentioning Sir R. L. Borden, Mr. W. A. Hughes and Mr. Massey, the Premier said their names were as well known and esteemed in the United Kingdom as in their own lands.

He regretted that the Premier of South Africa could not be present (Hear, Hear)—as either the Council or previously. His absence was proof of his devotion to duty. The Premier said he specially welcomed the great representatives of India. The Maharajah of Patiala had worthily followed the great and inherited tradition of attachment to the Crown and Empire. His gallant people fight side by side with Britishers who welcome them as worthy comrades. He also welcomed Sir S. P. Sinha who is the first Indian King's Counsel.

REAL HELP IN A MOMENT OF NEED.

Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said:—

"All the Dominion guests represent a good deal to us. They represent the consciousness of the Empire and real help in a moment of real need." The Dominion representatives came more readily and eagerly into the fight because the old country had got into trouble through championing the sacred cause of freedom and right. One of the greatest stories for future ages would be how the children, when the Motherland was beset with cruel foes, rushed from the ends of the earth to shield her with their sturdy strength. (Cheers.) The overseas kinsmen must have noticed the special warmth of the greetings and the reception they had got since the war, for the old country was grateful to and proud of them. (Cheers.) "The guests have come to take part in the great Council of the Empire which is the most wonderful federation of human beings the world has ever seen."

THE FOE DISAPPOINTED.

The Premier said he had the privilege of presiding at the first Imperial War Cabinet where around the table sat representatives of over four hundred million human beings of most of the great races of the world and most of the great faiths, who had come together to evolve the best methods of establishing right and justice on earth. It was a fine start for the Imperial Conference. The British Empire had sadly, bitterly, angrily disappointed its foes and had surprised its friends. While not deprecating the fleets of France, Italy, Japan and America, Mr. Lloyd George said the history of the sea had not provided anything to compare with the resource, skill and daring of the British Navy and the British mariner, and the way they fought and conquered the naval sharks infesting the high seas. It was an old story, but what the Empire had done on land was something new. There had never been anything like it. Great Britain had an army about the size of the Bulgarian and the Dominions hardly any. Nevertheless, the United Kingdom had raised nearly six millions of men for sea and land and the Dominions, despite the smallness of their populations, the nearest of which was thousands of miles distant, raised one million. Germany expected to meet raw levies, brave but easily scattered by her highly-trained, disciplined legionaries. Instead the Germans encountered men who had defeated their proudest warriors in a hundred fights. Their achievement in the past three months was a great one. (Cheers.) India likewise had disappointed our enemies, who counted upon India absorbing the Empire's strength whereas she had added thereto. India had raised voluntarily nearly a million men. They are about to raise another. (Loud cheers.) They have been and are guarding the bridges of the East and will so continue to the end.

A STRIKING LESSON.

"All this, to-night is a striking lesson of the reality of the power of the Empire. What would have happened to the world if the might of the Empire had not been thrown into the conflict? Russia collapsing, American troops not in last year, Germany commanding the seas? International right would have been trampled underfoot; military despotism would have triumphed throughout the world. The Kaiser proclaimed to the world that God gave Hindenburg and Ludendorff to him and Germany; but who gave the British Empire to his enemies? The Kaiser could easily discover if he would only ask some learned divine to tell him who planted wrath against injustice and abhorrence of inhumanity and love of freedom in the heart of men. It was those divine passions which ranged the British Empire from north to south, far east to far west, in one brotherhood of arms against the dead and designs of Prussian despotism. Every body has underestimated the reality and strength of the bonds which united the British Empire."

NOT "PAPER" TIES.

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Belgian Children's Fund IN HOLLAND.

THIS SOCIETY under the Presidency of H. S. H. Princess A. de Ligne brings sick and debilitated children from BELGIUM into Holland, clothes and feeds them, gives them Medical care, and when restored to health has to return them to Belgium, for funds do not permit more.

700 SIMILAR CASES ARE DEALT WITH MONTHLY.

Will you not help this good work? Remittances should be made to the Hon. Treasurer, "Working Men's Belgian Fund," 32, Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1. (Registered War Charities Act, 1916), earmarked for the Belgian Children's Fund

A FREE COMMONWEALTH.

"The federation of a free commonwealth is worth making sacrifices for. One never knows when its strength may be essential to the great cause of human freedom, and that is priceless. We now know. (Cheers.) Let the knowledge of the peril averted by the unity of the Empire be our plea for further strengthening it. That is why the Imperial Conference of 1917 has become the Imperial Council of to-day. (Cheers.) That is why India has been added to our Council, that is why the Dominions have been added to the Council and the Council converted into action, and that is why we specially welcome our guests to-night as forerunners of a succession of Counsellors coming from all the world to direct the destiny of this Empire."

SIR R. L. BORDEN'S SPEECH.

SPLENDID WORK OF THE NAVY.

Sir Robert Borden said that the splendid work of the Navy, but what had the Dominions done for the supreme importance of sea power? He declared the whole of the Empire's spirit was as undiminished as ever. They were all optimists regarding the war because it was undertaken in a cause which could not be permanently defeated though it might be temporarily defeated. Against the serious mistakes which were made was the most wonderful and mighty military effort ever undertaken and accomplished by any non-military nation.

MR. MASSEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Massey, following Mr. Hughes, referred to the work of the Imperial Conference. They were daily engaged in arranging a form of representation for the people of the Dominions and framing a practical constitution to give the Dominions representations which would continue to improve and develop centuries hence. He added that it was the special duty of public men to encourage British sentiment and also affirmed that the staying power of Britain was equal to any other Germany's.

(Continued on Page 4.)

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Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
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SCOTTISH LETTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

EDINBURGH, April 22.

THE POTATO WAR.

The rain lashed upon the just and the unjust, and the forces of nature do not take sides, even in a righteous quarrel. The potato has saved Germany from starvation in the last two years; it has helped this country in the present year; and the Prime Minister has just reminded us of the necessity of a large increase in the assistance it can give us in the anxiety of next winter. We do not yet owe it the debt which our enemies do, for there can be little doubt that without the potato the Germans would long ago have been driven to ask for terms, and to accept any terms which the Allies wished to impose. The German newspapers have long nicknamed the potato the "milk of all work"; it forms not only a large part of their staple food, but it also supplies the lack of some of their raw materials, and is found, for example, in some kinds of rubber substitutes. The demands upon it have been so great that there has long been a potato ration, and the supply available for domestic consumption has had to be eked out with less delectable vegetables, especially turnips and kohlrabi. The turnip may, indeed, claim to share with the potato the credit (or discredit) of having enabled Germany to hold out against the blockade, and to survive the diversion of so much labour from agriculture.

The potato has not always been held in such high esteem. It has had its enemies, and scandal at one time tarnished its fair fame. In the 16th and 17th centuries it was believed to have an evil effect, not so much bodily as mental or spiritual, and one of John Galt's novels contains a reference to this superstition. In Scotland its introduction was regarded as an attempt to rob the people of the meal which was their natural sustenance, and a Highland Chief had to convert some of his clansmen by the argument of imprisonment. A shortage of meal had an even greater missionary influence than the rough and ready methods of the Chief. The potato has outlived these prejudices, but it still shares with the "Celtic temperament" the responsibility for some of the qualities attributed to the people of Ireland, who have certainly received no impetus to industry from the facility with which the "dear potatoes" are cultivated.

FIFTY AN' NO' CAST DOON.

I'm here whenever they want me.
I'm no' just what I was;
But I ken o' naething to daunt me.
So I'm here whenever they want me.
Ready to fight for the Cause.

I'm wearin' on to fifty,
An' I'm shachy at the knees;
My feet are kin' o' shifty,
For I'm wearin' on to fifty.
An' I've got an awfu' wheeze.

The spirit is unco willin',
An' the flesh is no' sue bad;
If my chest got a wee bit fillin',
The spirit's unco willin',
Och, faith, but I'm the lad.

So I'm here whenever they want me.
I'm a tounsy kin' o' tyke,
An' I ken o' naething to daunt me,
So I'm here whenever they want me—
They can pit me whaur they like.

(Glasgow News.)

WAI KEE.

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LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUNG FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching European to read in the Chinese character, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail," 11, Queen Street, No. 12, Wellington Street, First Floor.

FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON,
15, Morrison Hill Road.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION NO. 1.
THERAPION NO. 2.
THERAPION NO. 3.
THERAPION NO. 4.
THERAPION NO. 5.
THERAPION NO. 6.
THERAPION NO. 7.
THERAPION NO. 8.
THERAPION NO. 9.
THERAPION NO. 10.

A SCENE IN THOMAS CARLYLE.

While the war has brought an increased demand for the British classic literature of Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, and Tennyson, there is no increase in the sale of the writings of Thomas Carlyle. It is suggested that this is a revolt against the philosophy proclaimed in Carlyle's "Frederick the Great." Be that as it may, Carlyle is pilloried week by week in the Chelsea newspaper, which "feels it to be a retrospective and enduring disgrace that this philosopher from Ekelefehan ever established himself as a householder and taxpayer by the banks of the Thames."

AMERICANS AND THE HIGHLANDS.
The Americans who have settled down temporarily "somewhere in the Highlands" are interesting themselves greatly in what they call the "land of their ancestors." In the intervals of their war work, they find time to ponder over its antiquities and folklore. It is rather curious that the Americans, like the Canadians, New Zealanders, and Australians, seem to know more about Scotland than does the average Englishman. It may be recalled that the poet Swinburne, when he visited Ross-shire, even associated in his poem on Loch Maree the ruins of castles with "vanished tribes." Evidently he imagined they were relics of the Stone or Bronze Age.

RHYMES OF THE TIMES.
One heart, one hope is beating.
The hope ascends on high,
Advancing and retreating.
In waves upon the sky.
As in the field our brothers,
So in our hearts we swing,
'Twas yesterday another
Let hope be ours to-day.

J. M. D. in Scotland.

TRIPLING WITH A SERIOUS GAME.
The war has left many of our golf courses almost devoid of players. However, by way of having a game of some sort, it is pleasing to read of an East Coast club holding a "whist drive" in the "tea" house. We take it that "clubs" would be trump. This was followed by a dance, which, of course, would develop into a golf "bull," and perchance a "sand" dance by a few straying foursomes in the adjoining bunkers.

MISCELLANEA.
Mar deer forest, belonging to the Duchess of Fife, has been let for sheep grazing purposes.

The American Red Cross have arranged to erect a monument in Islay in memory of the American soldiers who lost their lives by the torpedoing of the *Taconia*, and who were buried in the island. It will be erected on the Mull of Oa, a commanding position on Islay, and will be seen by all vessels passing to and from America.

The United Free Record states that there was the largest entry yet obtained for the annual examination of the Sabbath school children in the history of the Church, and adds—
"There can be no marks awarded to our Shetland scholars, since the German submarine sent their papers to the bottom of the sea."

Highland newspapers report that the old-time flint and steel for lighting purposes has again come into use, on account of the match scarcity. For tinder, brown paper impregnated with saltpetre is used, also "spong," a fungus that grows on the roots of birch trees.

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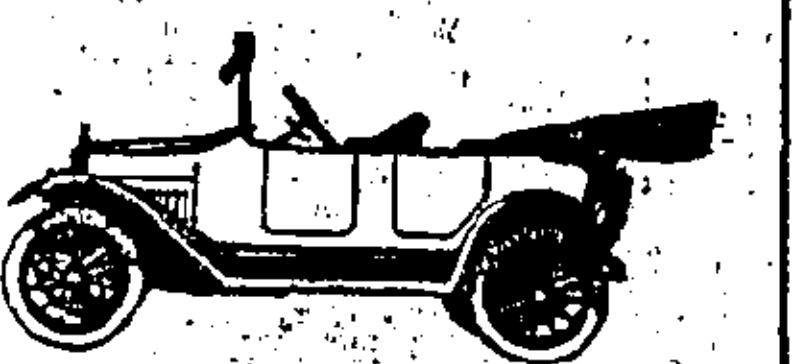
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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
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